THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

General Grant's Visit to New York and Brooklyn.

The Lieutenant-General's Reception by a New York Regiment.

THE GENERAL'S FIRST WOUND.

Narrow Escape from Fatal Injury By the Explosion of a Rifle.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste., Etc., Etc.,

Lieutenant-General's Grant's sojourn in the metropolis ended last evening. During the past week, since the arrival of General Grant in New York, the general public have been in a continual lever, tearing that the great chief of the armles of the United States would not receive the honors due his exatted rank and never to be forgotten services. The citizens of the Empire City, without distinction of party, have exhi-bited their gratitude in a most remarkable man-ner towards the calm and reticent soldier who, during the last three years, never despaired of

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT YESTERDAY. The General breakfasted at the Metropolitan with his family and staff. During the day General Grant visited his many friends in the city, and bade them good-by. Mr. A. T. Stewart re-ceived the General in the afternoon, and mutual courtesies were exchanged between a number of gendemen and ladies who were present at the reception and General Grant.

GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST WOUND. A curious and most unforeseen accident happened to General Grant yesterday, which fortunately resulted in only a trifling wound. A gen-tleman called at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of exhibiting to General Grant a rifle of an entirely new pattern. The rife was about two feet in length, and resembled a pistol in construction, excepting that the cartridge was inserted at the breech. Owing to the novel construction of the new invention, General Grant took hold of it to examine the deadly instru-ment in an incautious manner, and, having inserted the cartridge, toucked the trigger with a yery slight pressure, causing the rifle to explode.
At the instant that the General touched the trigger, he had his left hand on the muzzle of the rifle, and a part of the cartridge entered his hand and lodged in the palm and humb, wound-ing him in a serious manner. The scene of this unfortunate accident was in the private apartments belonging to General Grant, his aids and four children of the General being present. The ball lodged in the wall of the room, directly op-posite to where General Grant was standing at the time of the accident. Colonel Badeaux, Colonel Porter, Colonel Hudson, Colonel Bab-cock, and Captain Dunn, of the General's staff, were also present at the time of the accident, and considerable alarm was nunifested by Mrs. Grant and the officers belonging to the staff of the General, at the result of the inspection of the

Luckily, however, the children of the General were not in a position to receive charge of the weapon, and the great left-flanker exclaimed, as he received the fragment of the cartridge in his hand, "I am not hurt." The staff crowded around General Grant with congratulations on his fortunate escape, which the General received in a calm and cool manner, as if nothing had happened. The wound was dressed carefully by a surgeon, and nothing was said about the wound by any one present, fear-ing that an alarm might be created by the re-port that an accident had occurred to the General. The wound did not prevent General Grant from keeping his engagement during the evening.

At half-past four the General and staff left the Metropolitan for the purposs of dining with Mr. Chittenden in Brooklyn. At five o'clock the party arrived at that gentleman's residence, after en-countering the usual enthusiasm at the ferryboat. A number of the principal citizens of Brooklyn were present at the reception, and an appropriate address was made by Mr. Pierrepont, the President of the Brooklyn Club, on the occasion of the opening of some fine Madeira, one hundred years old, in honor of the second Lieutenant-General of the United States

DINNER IN BROOKLYN.

BECEPTION BY THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. The 23d Begiment of Brookiyn gave a grand reception last evening to General Grant. The General had been induced to delay his departure for Washington in consequence of the pressing arguments of the committee appointed by the gallant 23d, a regiment which holds the same rank in the City of Churches that the renowned 7th does in New York. The uniform is similar, and, like the gallant grey coats of the Empire City, the 23d has proved, during the raid of Lee into Pennsylvania, that they were fully as capa-ble of enduring the fatigues and dangers of a campaign in the field as any regiment bearing the colors of the proud State of New York.

THE DECORATION OF THE ACADEMY. The Academy of Music was decorated in a most elegant and tasterul manner by accomplished artists engaged for the occasion. The boxes were draped with the American colors, national snields arranged between the chandeliers. The proscenium boxes were also tastefully decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, covering busts of Washington, Clay, Webster, Sherman, Johnson, Grant, and Frank-The stage was converted, for the occasion into an immense tent, from which a large chande lier hung, festioned with evergreens and natural flowers. At the rear of the stage was a repre-sentation of a camp, with tents, streets, a fort, and directly in front a trophy of muskets, drums, annon, and other warlike paraphernalia.

ENTRANCE OF GENERAL GRANT. About 81 o'clock General Grant entered the Academy, accompanied by a large number of distinguished military and naval officers. A barrier had been erected, fronting on the left proscenium box, and through this passage the rocession detiled, General Grant, with his staff, taking their places directly opposite the proscenium box and inside the barrier. Perfer, of General Grant's staff, assisted by Colonel Badeau, introduced the gentlemen and ladies who wished to be presented to General Grant, by name, as they passed in line.

The ceremony lasted about helf an hour, and

General Grant then retired to the upper box, where he witnessed the dancing for a short time where he withessed the before going to the Brooklyn Club. The entire affair reflected great credit on the officers and members of the gallant 23d, and was in every detail one of the most elegant and select receptions ever given in Brooklyn, being in every way worthy of the distinguished guest of the regi-ment. At 9 o'clock the promenade commenced, music being furnished by the 23d Regiment

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Among the distinguished guests present at the reception given by the regiment were the following gentlemen:—Major-General Butterfield, Brigadier-General Molyneaux, Captain Worden, U. S. N., Major-General Duryes, General Rug-

gles, U. S. A., General Roberts, Major Slipper, U. S. A., General Calvin E. Pratt, (Colonel of the Twenty-third), Lieutenant-Colone' Ward, Ma or Chapman, Adjutant Hunter, Surgeon Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon Bennett, and Quarter-master Stodeard, of the Twenty-third Regiment-

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PAIR SEX. At 9.25 the General left the Academy to go to the Brooklyn Club, amid the enthusiastic theers of the assemblage present in the Academy. As he was about to leave the editice, Lieutenant Stoddart, of the 23d, made the inquiry of the General, "how he had enjoyed himself?" General Grant answered, "I am himself?' General Grant answered, "I am very much gratified," "I referred particularly to how you like the appearance of the ladies of Brooklyn, General." "I am very much pleased with them, and the 23d Regiment also," said the General, in answer to the Lieutenant's last interrogation.

BANQUET AT THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

Immediately after leaving the reception at the Acedemy the General was entertained by the of the Brooklyn Club at their clubhouse in Clinton street. A magnificent banquet was in readiness, and the elite of Brooklyn were in attendance to do bonor to the gallant soldier. There were no speeches made, the only ceremony being the introduction of General Grant to the company present by the President of the Club, Mr. Pierrepont, and Mr. Samuel McClelian. At hait-past cleven o'clock the General and staff left the club-house and drove to the Fulton Ferry for the purpose of taking the cars to Jersey City for Washington.

Before leaving General Grant was presented with a magnificent bouquet for his own use, and another for Mrs. Grant. Every member of his staff also received a bouquet in addition from the Club. The General left on a ferry boat without his staff, but the captain of the boat, out of politeness to the great left flanker, directed his boat back to Brooklyn, and took the gentlemen on board, who feared that they were left behind.—New York World.

Magnificent Gift to Grant.

According to the suggestion made some weeks since, a number of the leading citizens of New York, representatives of its wealth and commercial influence, have presented Lieutenant-General Grant with a purse containing one hundred thousand dollars. Among the principal subscribers we may mention A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilf, J. B. F. Lanier, L. W. Jerome, and others. Thirty thousand dollars of the amount were used to discharge the mortgage on the General's house in Washington city, the balance, seventy thou-sand dollars, being invested in five-twenties. Major-General Daniel Butterfield was the agent who collected and paid over the sum, an

additional amount of two thousand dollars being tendered to the Lieutenaut-General at the same time wherewith to purchase a landau. The money was presented without ceremony. General Grant, since the close of the war, has been presented as follows: --

By citizens of Philadelphia, with a house and

The total of this sum is less than the annual income of the estates presented to the Duke of Wellington by the British Government and people. It will doubtless be remembered that, after the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon, the English Parliament voted an estate to the Iron Duke, to cost two hundred thousand pounds, or a million of dollars (not in green-backs, but gold). The Duke was to select his everal were offered him, many princely. Among others was one offered by an old nobleman who had two, and who prided himself on the extent and condition of the on which he would be only too proud to have the

The Duke was invited to examine it, and promised to do so. When he came down from London for that purpose the old Lord happened to have a severe attack of the gout. He sent explanations and many apologies to the Duke, and said that as he could not come himself he had sent his steward or head man to show him the "farm." "Very well," said the Duke, "all right;" and off the pair started to see it. Several hours after leaving his lord the steward re-turned, covered from head to foot with dust and mud, and panting as if he had made the

tour on toot instead of on horseback.
He explained to his lordship that he had tarted off with the Duke and his orderly, s," said the sieward, "the Duke started off, and and his orderly managed to keep within sight and hailing distance of him, and that was all. I don't know what he thought, or how he liked the estate, but the last I heard of him was his shout to me to tell your lordship that he would

Grant and the Iron Duke have certain peculiarities in common. Neither will ever be noted for loquacity. Like Wellington, Grant says little in return for the gift proffered him, except that "he'll take it," and goes about his business. And so the whole matter is all right, except that the gift is not half large enough, but will do for the present.—New York Herald.

ROBBERY OF COUPON BONDS FROM A PHILADELPHIAN.

How they Were Traced and Recovered in New York-A Nassau Street Broker Arrested-Spencer Pettis in Castody-Interesting Examination Before Justice Downing, Etc.

A very interesting case, involving the robbery of United States five-twenty coupon bonds to the amount of \$3000, came before Justice Dowling for examination on yesterday. The facts as de-veloped by the investigation show that in July, 1863, there were stolen from Lewis Sonneborn, of No. 2017 Amber street, Philadelphia, three thousand dollars' worth of United States coupon bonds which he had but a few moments pre-vious purchased of Jay Cooke & Co., at their office in Philadelphia. Every exertion was used by Mr. Sonneborn toward the recovery of his

money, but without avail. Advertisements were published and legal advice procured. J. Warren Coulston, attorney and counsellor at law, took the matter in hand, and at his advice Mr. Sonneborn wrote to the Treasury Department relative to the stolen bonds. After the lapse of some time a clue was obtained which led to the conclusion that the bonds, or a portion thereof, were in the possession of L. S. Lawrence & Co., brokers, No. 164 Nassan street, New York city. Measrs. Sonne-born and Coulston came to this city, procured the assistance of police officers, and finally through the arrest of Mr. L. S. Lawrence re-covered a portion of the stolen bonds, as is shown

in the testimony given before Justice Dowling.

At the examination yesterday, Assistant United States District Attorney Courtney appeared on behalf of the Treasury Department and Mr. Sonneborn. Counsellor Chambers for Lawrence & Co. Spencer Pettis was in custody at the Court, charged with having disposed of the bonds to the parties from whom Lawrence & Co. procured them. William F. Howe appeared

The first witness called was Lewis Sonneborn who gave his testimony as follows:-In 1868 I purchased some five-twenties coupon bonds; I paid for them in June, and received them in July from Jay Cooke & Co; there were six of them; the numbers were 24 289 up to 24 294, inclusive; they were taken from my possession about two minutes aften I had left Jay Cooke's office; I do not know by whom they were taken; since they were taken from me, I have endeavored to learn their whereabouts; the two bonds shown me here are, I

Mr. Courtney-State if there has been any alteraton in them.

Mr. Howe—I would like to ask the Court if my cient is charred with stealing these bonus?

Mr. Courtney—Who does the gantleman appear for?

Mr. Howe—I appear for Mr. Pettis.

Mr. Courtney—I am not examing Mr. Pettis.

Mr. Howe—Mr. Pettis was brought here this more.

Mr. Howe—I appear for Mr. Pettis.
Mr. Couvincy—I am not examing Mr. Pettis.
Air. Howe—Mr. Pettis was brought here this morning to answer a complaint; but there is no complaint made against him, and before we go any further i of iret to the question of Judge Dowling—What is your objection?

As Bowe—He asks it ibese bonds taken from him were altered before he shows that they have been

Mr. Cour'ney—I will put the question in this man-ner. Since you purchased t one bonds, and since the time they were taken from you, have they been

the time they were taken from you, have they been a stered?

Winess—Yes, s'r; this eight was a two when I had them; the figure two has been crased and an eight substituted so that they read Nos 24 890 and 24 894; the first intimation I had of their whereabouts was in the fail of 1885; I received a letter from the Freasury Department, which stated that the coupons had been paid from the Freasury here to the account of L. S. Lawrence & Co.; I have never seen them until to day, here

(ross-examined by Mr. Howe—Will you swear politively these bonds shown here are yours? By the information I got from the 1reasury Department that the coupons came from New York, and that they had cuplicate coupons. I believe they are mine.

Mr. Howe—Will you look at that bond, No. 24,890, Jud, e Dowing—I don't think, Mr. Howe, there is any necessity for you to cross-examine this witness,

any necessity for you to cross-examine this witnes might as well wait until something is proven of you might as well wait until your client. Mr. Howe—Very well, sir.

Mr. Howe—Very weil, sir.

J. Wairen Coulston was next called and sworn. He said:—I revide at No. 1594 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; was in New York during the present month; I mpt Mr. Lawrence for the first time on Friday, the 17 h of February; I saw him at his place of business in Nassau street; I cared there in company with Mr. Woodridge, Detective of the Sixth Ward Sistion; both of us had conversation with him; I was I resent during a 1 the conversation between Mr. Lawrence and Wooldridge; Mr. Wooldridge said in substance as follows:—"Mr. Lawrence, I am a detective; I came here on official business; in 1863 six five-twenty coupon bonds were stolen and brought to New York, and their numbers changed. We have traced them to your possession, and are here for the purpose of demanding these bonds from you." bonds from you.'

Mr. Lawrence replied that he hadn't the bonds. Mr Couriney—Weat else did he say? Witness—He said he never had the bonds. After some general conversation, unimportant in his character, I said to Mr. Lawrence, "We know that you have been traced to you have been traced to your possession." "He replied to me, "You had better take care how you make assertions of that

Mr. Chambers—Wait one moment. Lappear here for Mr. L. S. Lawrence. Mr. Courtney is offering evidence of some conversation between Mr. Lawrence and a detective. I presume upon the return of a scarch warrant you will not suppose the guilt of any party until a complaint against that party has been made. Mr. Courtney is introducing evidence which indirectly stabs the reputation of a business man. I think this conversation is improper until a proper charge has been made before a proper tribunal. We don't like to have them produce evidence which casis sus jet. In upon the character of Mr. Lawrence. I object to such evidence. Mr. Lawrence in these conds in good faith and paid their full value for them.

Justice Dowling—I cannot exclude any testimony

paid their full value for them.

Justice Dewling—I cannot exclude any testimony as to conversation between Mr. Lawrence and the officer. He was there on official business. What is it you wish me to do?

Mr. Chambers—i object to the testimony as to detailing the interview with the witness and the detective. Justice Dowling—I must admit it. Mr. Chambers—Mr. Lawrence does not keep a junk

Mr. Chambers—Mr. Lawrence does not keep a junk shop; he is a banker.

Justice Dowling—There are more honest men, I guess, among the junk dealers than among the bankers. You will have an opportunity to show the innocence of your client in good time.

Mr. Courtney—I will say but a word or two. I never saw Mr. Lawrence before to-day. He may be an honest man. There is evidence in this case which shows that Mr. Lawrence, to use the mildest term, had a knowledge that these bonds were altered and counterlened. I don't know that Mr. Lawrence is entitled to more consideration than ordinary peo-ple. There has been more crime and more fraud perpetrated upon the rights of the community by persons calling themselves bankers and by persons calling themselves bankers and brokers than by any junk men, or even the inhabitants of the Five Points. I shall show that when the attention of Mr. Lawrence was called to these bonds, he said he never had seen, heard, or known of them. If he had intended to perform his duty he would have achivered them up. He subsequently admitted that he had sold some of them, and that he knew where to find more. One of them was found in his possession. If we can show these facts, is is then the duty of Lawrence, if he can, to show where he got them. I am here only to produce the testimony, and then leave it to the Court to decide.

Justice Dowling—The witness may repeat what-eyer conversation transpired between Mr. Lawrence and the officer.

Justice Dowling—The witness may repeat whatever conversation transpired between Mr. Lawrence and the officer.

Witness—I replied that I understood my position; knew what I was about, or we should not be so positive; Detective Wooldridge then said, "Well, Mr. Lawrence, we came here for those bonds; will you deliver them or not?" Mr. Lawrence then said, "Well, pentiemen, I acknowledge I bonght twenty-five hundred dollars of these bonds; I sold a thousand and bought them again, and sold another thousand, and know where there is a thousand; and can get it; that is if you give me a chance; but if you are going to be ugly about it, I can be ugly also," or words to that effect; then Mr. Wooldridge produced his search-warrant, and said he had an unpleasant duty to perform, and must do it; we all three walked to the fire-proof safe, acdas Mr. Lawrence took out the papers Mr Wooldridge stood by me, and we together examined the papers, I opening the papers and handling them; up to this time we had found none of the missing bonds; I then said to Mr. Lawrence we know that you have these bonds, and you can facilitate matters by producing them, and save us a great deal of trouble; he opened a drawer in the fireproof safe, and took out a \$500 bond and threw it on the desk and said, "This is the only one of the bonds I have;" the number was 24 890; we looked at it to see if it answered the description of one of our altered bonds, and we cominned our search through the safe without finding any of the bond and also in the coupon attached; Mr. Wooldridge and myself accompanied him to the Nessau Bank, and brought two boxes to his office and examined them, without finding any of the bonds; I asked Mr. Lawrence if he hed a box in bank; he replied he had; Mr. Wooldridge and myself accompanied him to the honds; Mr. Wooldridge and myself accompanied him to the said he could get another \$600 bond by Monday; t aptain Jourdan pot it I beheve; I heard Mr. Lawrence sat to Captain Jourdan that he could get him others on Saturday iast, making when I came here I learned that the bonds had been paid to Lawrence by the Treasury Department; I learned it from Captain Walling; from information I received from Captain Walling I was told what our evidence would be; I had possession of some of those coupons after I came to New York; I received them from the Treasury Department; these are the coupons (witness produces ten coupons); after the warrant was issued we went at once to Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Chambers—What was said?

In reply to this question the witness detailed the interview as given in his direct examination. interview as given in his direct examination.

Q. Did Mr Lawrence say in substance that there was no necessity for reading the scatch-warrant?

A. I probably forgot to state that Mr Lawrence did not say before we went to the sa e that he had one of the bonds; he produced this \$500 bond himself after I had told him to save us trouble; he had quite a number of bonds, mostly seven-thirties; he had some four or five five-twenty bonds.

Re-direct—Did Mr. Lawrence offer, to show you this bond before you informed him that you had a warrant? No, sir; and not then did he propose to deliver them until we had searched the safe.

Mr. Couriney—Was it not until after you informed him you had the warrant that he said they had bought them in a fair and square way?

Witness—Yes, sir; he did not say from whom he bought them; I think we did not ask him; I learned subsequently from him from whom he bosent takem; he did not state how he would settle, whether it would be our bonds or money.

Re-cross-examined—Mr. Lawrence said he did not

he did not state how he would settle, whether it would be our bonds or money. He-cross-examined—Mr. Lawrence said he did not

Judge I owhng-Did Mr. Lawrence tell pou from wh m he cought 'hem? A. I think he did Q. From whom? A. Farrar & Lyons No. 61 south street; they had bought them from a spencer

Q. From whom? A. Farrar & Lvons No. 61 South street; they had bought them from a spencer lets.

M: rvin T. Rodman, sworn—I am a clerk in the Un ted states treasury Department; have been there some hee years; I have seen these coupons before; h ve had them in my possession; they were paid on that date to L. L. Lawrence & o; the next paid on that date to L. L. Lawrence & o; the next paid on that date to L. L. Lawrence & o; the next paid on the sweet man on a pi 20, 1864; and November 2 1864; another payment was made in May, 1865 a d oh; were due again in November, 1865, but I cannot say that they were paid; I have received a letter from Washington on the subject; there has been an alteration which is onite apparent; I do not think I should have any difficulty in detecting the forgery; I was a broker before I enferted the Freasury Department; in my opinion a lerson would have but little difficulty in discovering he alleration; I have no knowledge that Mr. Lawrence himself secured the payment on the coulous; H have his receipt; the paper shown is a schedule made out by Mr. Lawrence, and sent down by him; it is customary for brokers to send such; it is the custom of the department not to pay coupons the number of which have been attered; if a clerk receives them it is his duty to refuse payment; clerk receives them it is his duty to refuse payment; the coupons presented to the department were paid; I don't know what clerk in the office paid these coupons; I don't know whether Mr Lawrence presented the coupons himself or not; the clerk who paid them did not detect the a teration.

Mr Courtney-1 suppose he was green and did not know his business. Fr. conneborn recalled—In November, 1835. received a etter from the Trea-ury D partment in relation to these coupon bonds; the letter shown me is the one I received

Mr. Courtney-I propose to introduce that letter

as evidence.

Justice Dowling -I suppose there is no question about the loss of trees bonds?

Mr thambers-On, no, sir.

Mr Courtney-My object is to show that Mr Liw rence had these bonds; that one of them was found

rence had those bonds; that one of them was found in his pessession, and tout he afterwards promised to procure others and deliver them to Captain Jourcan, but dee ined to do so by advice of counsel.

Mr. thambers. When I was retained as counsel I was told of this promise, and I objected to it, and instructed him to decline delivering them up, as he had purchased them in good faith; when I came up this morning as counsel I had no idea that a complaint would be made against Mr. Lawrence; I have been surprised at the course of the prosecution; I have been counsel for Mr. Lawrence for years, and I have such knowledge of this transaction that it would be improper for me to appear as counsel and witness; I shall employ counsel for Mr. Lawrence as I will be called as a witness.

Mr. Courincy—I propose that we go on with the other witnesses, and reserve Mr. Chambers until the last.

Mr. Chambers-It is a delicate position for a man

Mr. Courtney—I don't want to pass it on.
Mr. Chambers—They being my cankers, I will say
that some of them were purchased by me, and the
coupons collected by me and went into my pocket.

(Laughter)

Mr. Courtney—Well, that is our case.

Mr. Chambers—The defense of this case will occupy ome time and I must ask that it be adjourned that other counsel may be procured for Mr.

Lawrence.

Justice Dowling—Under the circamstances, then,

Justice Dowling—Under the circumstances, then, the case will have to go over.

Mr. Howe—There is no evidence against Mr. Pettis No one is here to make complaint. I can't see what connection my client has got with the case. He is not incorporated in this charge. He is only mentioned in the conversation.

Justice Dowling—The responsibility is placed upon me now, and I will take it. I will keep Mr. Pettis.

Mr. Howe—Upon what grounds? Your Honor does not wish to do injustice.

Justice Dowling—I will commit no injustice. From information I have received I must have evidence. Is Mr. Lyons here?

Is Mr. Lyons here?

Mr. Lyons here?

Mr. Lyons stepped forward and was sworn. He said:—I do business at No. 91 South street; I have seen these bonds before; I bougat five bonds of that

Justice Dowling-From whom did you obtain them?

Witness—From F. S. Pettis; my partner disposed of them to L. S. Lawrence & Co.; it so appears upon our books; it is a usual cash entry, credited to Law-Mr. Howe—I now ask that Mr. Pettis may be allowed to show how he came in possession or these

bonds.

Justice Dowling—Your question is inconsistent I will not grant it. I will hold Mr. Pestis in \$5000 bail, and Mr. Lawrence also.

Henry G Lyons became Mr. Lawrence's bondsman, and Pettis, who could not procure bail, was committed to await the result of the examination, which will be continued at 9 o'clock next Monday

Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

Louisville, February 26.-Writs of habeas corpus were issued to-day by Judge Ballard, of the District Court of the Southern States, for the bodies of Captains Reed and Lennon, who were lately fined and committed to jail in Campbell county for the protection of the polls at the last election. The cases are important, and will present the whole subject of the powers of the military where martial law prevails. Eminent Union lawyers have volunteered their services to General Palmer to represent the accused.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, February 27 .- A collision occurred on the Erie road yesterday, at Lordville, between the express and a freight train. A brakesman was killed. The engineer and conductor of the freight train were arrested, and held to

Accident to Lieutenant-Genera | Grant. NEW YORK, February 27 .- Lieutenaut-General Grant was accidentally shot in the hand yesterday by the explosion of a new rifle, which he was examining. The wound is not serious, and did not prevent his attending the reception at Brooklyn last evening. He left last night for Washington.

From Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 27 .- The steamer Oceanus, which went ashore on Tegher's Island on Friday night, hauled off early this morning and started for New York in tow. Her cargo had previously been taken out in good condi-Judicial Decision.

decided that the Courts have no authority to discharge minors from the army, that power resting alone with the Secretary of War. | NEW YORK, February 27 .- The Tribune says

New York, February 27 .- Judge Barnard has

that three members of the Cabinet who contemplated resigning have concluded to await the action of the President, but it is not improbable that he will remove one of them in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Sales of Cotton to-day 1800 bales; low Middings, 42@48c; Middings, 46@48c. Sugar, fair to partly fair, 104@15c.; Moluses, prime to choice, 90@924 Gold opened at 1854@136, and cosed at 1854@1855 Sterling Exchange, 1454@146. Francs, 880. Freights to New York, fe; to Liverpool, 11-18d.

NEW YORK, February 27—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour firmer with an advoncing tendency; sales of 8000 harrels state at \$6.60@8; Ohio, \$8@10.75; Western, \$6.68@10; Southern firmer; sales of 800 harrels at \$8.70@15.50; Canada firmer; sales of 350 harrels at \$7.50@10.50 Wheat closed at an advance of 1@2e; sales of 5000 hushels new amber State, \$2.22. M xed Corn advanced 2c., Buef steady, Pork steady at \$27.87@28.50. Lard steady at 17@10jo. Whinky dull, but firm.

-The petition for the pardon of R. M. T. Hunter has been approved by the Virginia

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

FOUR STEAMBOATS BURNED

LOSS OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

St. Louis, February 26 .- The steamers Dictator, Luna, Leviathan, and Peytona were burned at the levee to-night, together with a large amount of freight. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night, but will probably reach \$500,000. The three latter boats belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Public Funeral of Hon. G. W. Smythe-Temperary Exemption Law - Discussion of the Secession Ordinauce-flie Indian Tribes-Mercantile Affairs, Etc. GALVESTON, February 24 .- The funeral of the Hon. George W. Smythe was attended by the convention en masse. A resolution of condolence and respect was adopted. The deceased is pronounced to have been one of the ablest statesmen of Texas, and his death is regarded as a public calamity.

In the convention a resolution was referred to exempt certain property from attachment and forced sales on execution for twelve months.

A minority report, declaring the Secession ordinance null and void, was discussed and re-

A resolution requesting the Government to provide, by treaty with the Indian tribes, to secure protection to the white settlers, and secure relief from the general Government against Indian incursions, was also introduced.

Arrived, steamer Senator, from Boston. The Saragossa, from New York, is discharging. The steamer Georgia will sail for New York in a few

Cotton firm; Middlings 31c. There is still a large quantity of unemployed tonnage in port. Freights to New York ic; to Liverpool id. Basiness is generally dull

THE FENIANS.

NEW YORK, February 27 .- The Herald's Toont o special despatch says that reports from an English detective at Pittsburg state that General Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March, with a small force, and strike New Brunswick via the

Colonel O'Mahony in a card denounces as un the rumor that he was about to dismiss Mr. Killias, and declares that he considers the latter worth more to the Brotherhood and to Ireland than the whole so-called Senate to-

Indignant Note from the Head Centre. To the Editor of the Herald.

HEADOUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. EAST SEVENTHENTH STREET, NEW YORK, February 26.—I beg leave to call your attention to the following statement in your issue of this morning, and request your insertion in the Herald of to-morrow of my unqualified contradiction thereof, as it has not the slightest foundation in fect. It is there asserted that "O'Mahony is about to dismiss Killian, in response to a senti-

ment very general among the party."

This I pronounce to be altogether untrue, both with regard to my esteemed friend and talented fellow-worker, Mr. Killian, and with respect to my own estimation of "the party" represented my own estimation of "the party" represented at the late anti-Fenian and anti-frish gathering at Pittsburg. I never did, nor do I now, contemplate the dismissal of Mr. Killian from the office which he fills in the F. B. with so much ability and honesty; and so far from responding to any "sentiment" entertained by the "party" in question in his regard, I here deliberately decisre that I consider Mr. Killian of more present worth to the F. B., and of more future promise to Ireland, than the entire of the so-called Senate.

From the conduct pursued by the "party" for some time past, with respect to the Fenian cause, and from its total disregard of truth, justice, and honor, I would consider myself false to my country's cause and my own self-respect were I ever to enter into any compromise whatever with it, either individually or collectively.

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

Indignant Letter from John McCafferty.

New York Ciry, February 25, 1868.—To the Fenians of America.—Brothers:—In the tele-graphic reports of the proceedings of the Pittsourg Roberts-Sweeney Convention published in this day's New York papers, it its stated that "an envoy from Ireland" was present in that "Congress"—thus leading the public to believe that James Stephens and the Femans "in the gap" recognize W. R. Roberts and party. I beg leave to say that no man in America to-day has seen Stephens at a later period than

myself; and I know that no envoy from him has been sent to that convention. A man may have presented himself, claiming to be from Ireland, with news; but if any such person pretends that there is any connection whatever between him-self and James Stephens, or the I. R. B., or any portion thereof, I hereby pronounce him an impostor and a traitor to the cause of Ire-land. I have been charged with the duty of assuring our brothers here that James Stephens and our friends at home regard the Robert-faction as outside of the Fenian Brotherhood, and traitorous to our cause. I am, Brothers, fraternally yours, John McCapperry, fraternally yours, Captain I. R. A. and Military Envoy.

A Fenian Military Movement. A secret military council of the O'Mahony fac-

tion of the Fenian Brotherhood, consisting of about one hundred and twenty-five military men, has been sitting for a few days past in Mozart Hall. The council adopted a long series of resolutions, recognizing the ability and integrity of James Stephens, and approving John O'Mahony, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and agent of the Irish Republic in America; condemning the secession of the Senate; and calling upon every member of the Brotherhood to purchase at least one \$20 bond of the Irish to purchase at least one \$20 bond of the Irish Republic, in order to meet "the present neces-

A letter was received from the Great Centre James Stephens, stating that his letters of the 22d and 23d of December last were not forgeries. 22d and 23d of December last were not forgeries. An address was adopted, appealing to the Brotherhood to put the members of this "military council" in the field while they have liftened energy. It adds:—"This is the age for action. A lew short years will pass a way, and the Irish officers of experience will have gone to their graves, or become old and beyond the power to strike. Now is the day, now is the hour. We must strike at once, for delay is more than dangerous."

than dangerous."

An opportunity will be given the Brotherhood to take a large number of the \$20 bonds. In the meantime it is promised that the military council will make an immediate demonstration on Ireland.—N. Y. Evening Post, 26th.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 27, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7.30s sold at 99. 104 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1021 for 5-20s; and 931 for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 868; new City 6s at 911@ 911; and old ditto at 871.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 321@322, an advance of \$; [and common do. at 26@26\$, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57, an advance of i; Reading at 50i; Minehill at 54i, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 301@301, a slight advance. 117 was bld for Camden and Amboy; 304 for Little Schuylkill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 624 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira com. mon; 39 for preserred do.; and 43) for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 35; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 68 for West Philadelphia; 344 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 21 for Union.

Canal sbares are unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52; 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred: 114 for Morris Canal preferred: 12 for Susagehanna Canal: 30 for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 284 for Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In O'l shares there is little or nothing doing. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Balances late in the day were offered among bankers at 7 per cept.; but lenders among the banks and bankers had no lack of borrowers at this rate on call. In commercial paper there is no change, for the better and best names pass at 74@8; good at 9@10; fair at 10@15 per cent.; and some as high as 18 per cent. The bank statement shows a further contraction of legal tender and a large decrease in deposits. Long engagements for money are avoided, and moderate interest with safety is the rule with lenders in and out of bank.

"Currency has commenced to flow from the West to New York. There is little produce coming, and the indications are that rates for money in the western c ties will be higher than have been quoted for some time."

have been quoted for some time."

—The following is from the "Cotton Circular" of Neill Brothers & Co., dated New Nork, Febru ary 21:—The writer recently arrived from the South, and has not since had time to look very closely into the statistics of the trade. Our last circular was dated the 15th of January, at New Orleans. Up to nearly that time it had been supposed that a conjunction of open rivers from all points might, for a few weeks, bring in receipts of 80,000 to 100,000 bales weekly, and greatly depress the market. But it then became evident that although the receipts might, for a few weeks, be maintained on their previous scale, the exhaustion of the main lines of communicathe exhaustion of the main lines of communication was such as to probably balance any further increase in the supply from the tributaries. This Red River, which was then faling, has since been up and delivering some quantity. The total receipts amount to about 1,750,000 bales since the end of the war, and we see no reason to doubt that the further receipts will reach or exceed 350,000 bales, carrying the receipts up to, or perhaps rather over, our estimate of 2,100,000

-The Chicago Tribune of Thursday remarks of monetary affairs:—
"The money market to-day was very quiet.
Notwithstanding the fact that all obligations

due to-morrow had to be met to-day, no particu lar pressure was felt on the market, and currency was reported to be easy at 10 per cent. annum. Street rates were steady at 11/002 per cent, per month, but the transactions at such rates were very light.
"Eastern exchange is in active demand, and

firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Rourd lots were in demand among bankers at a premium of 50 cents per thousand. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and some of the bankers have had to express currency to New York within the past two days." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
BOARD

81000 U S 7 30s June 99
81000 do...July 99
81000 do...July 99
81000 Penna 5s.... 86
81000 Penna 5s.... 86
81000 U S 7 30s July 99
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81000 U S 7 30s July 99
81000 U

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 823 Walnut Street. FIRST CALL.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. 10 A M. 136; 12 M. 187 11 A M. 186; 1 P. M. 187

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 27.-Cloverseed is dull, and prices have again declined. Sales of 400@5 0 bushels at \$6.00. Timothy moves slowly, with small sales at 84.00 24.25. In Flaxseed very little doing. We quote at \$2 80@2 90.

No. 1 Quereitron Bark is steady at 832 50 W ton,

but there is very little doing. There is rather more inquiry for the better brands of extra samily Flour for home consumption, but there is no demand for shipment, and commission there is no demand for shipment, and commission lots are unsalable, except at comparatively low rates. Sales of 1400 barrels good and fancy Northwestern extra family at \$8.25@9.00. The nome trade purchase sparingly at prices ranging from \$6.25 for common superfine up to \$13.00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rys Flour is dull at \$4.75, with sales of 100 barrels at this figure. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Meal are nominal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots of fair and choice red at \$2.06@2.25; white ranges from \$2.26@2.55. Rye is dull, and cannot be quoted over 80c. In Corn there is an advance of 2c. P busnel. Sales of 5000 busnels yellow at 70c., and 10,000 busnels in elevators on secret terms. Oats are quiet, but steady at 47c.

Whisky has advanced, and is now held at \$2.25.

@ 2.26 for Pennstlyania and Oliio. At the close a lot of refilled so'd at \$2.26.